

IMPACTS OF SEAWINDS DATA ON MARINE WEATHER SYSTEMS

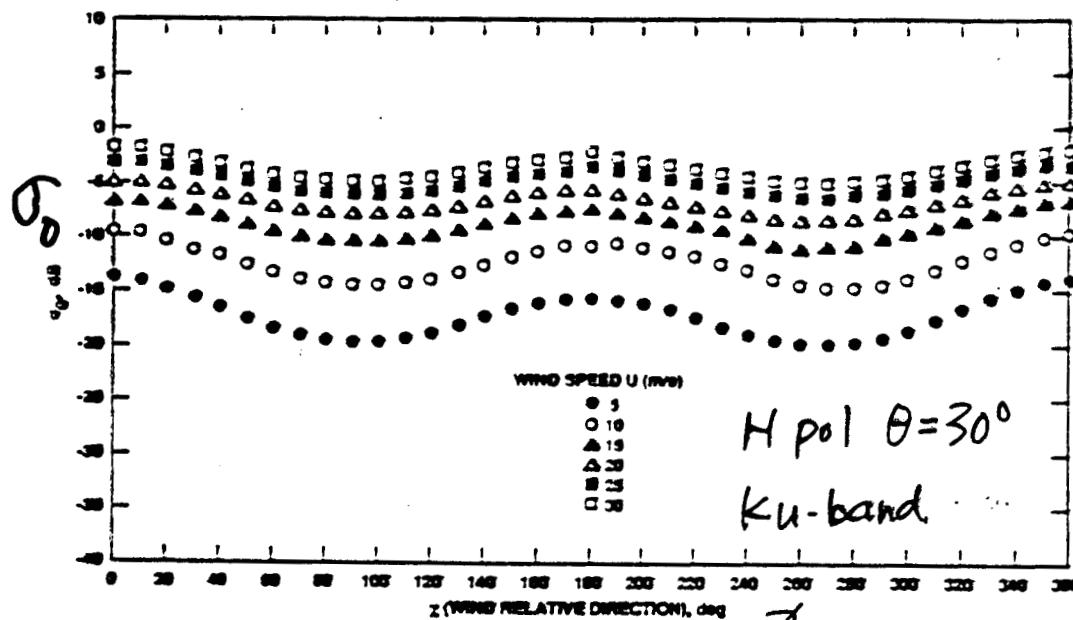
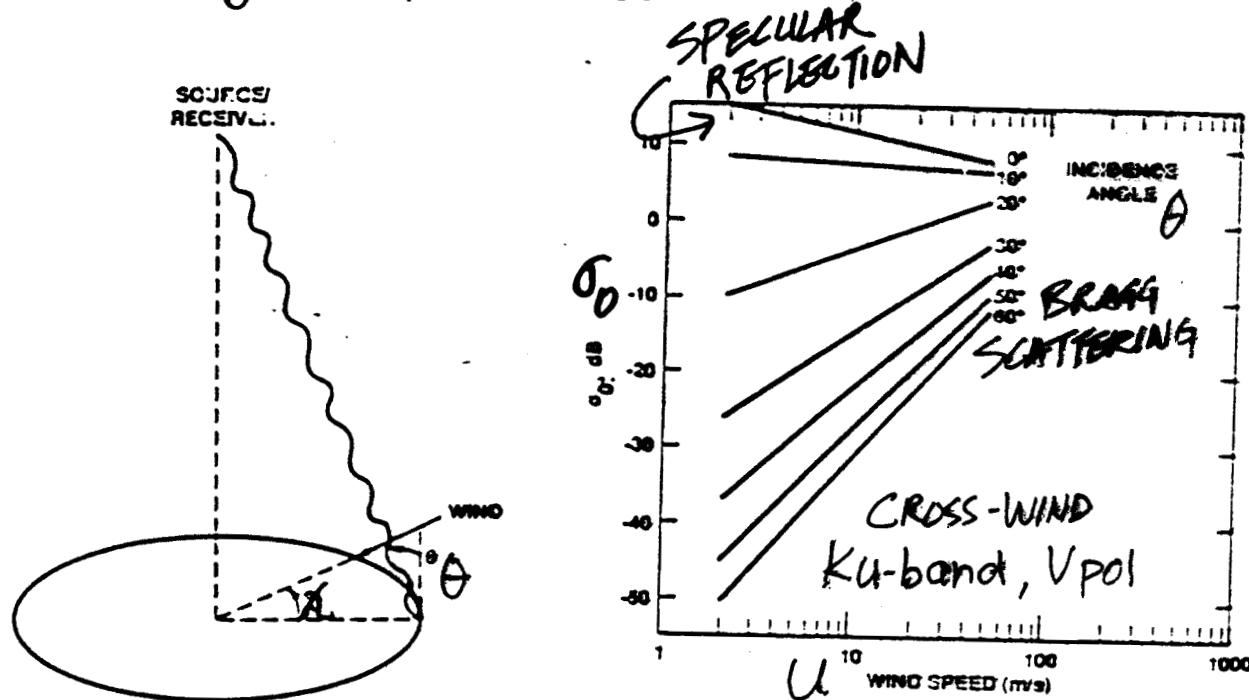
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For IEEE IGARSS 2000 in Honolulu

The scatterometer sends microwave pulses to the Earth's surface and measure the backscattered power which depends on surface roughness. The roughness may describe characteristics of sea ice or vegetation over land. Over ocean, it represents the small waves which are in equilibrium with the wind. Measuring ocean surface wind vector is the main objective of the NASA scatterometer.

$$\sigma_0 = f(U, \theta, \chi, f, p, \dots)$$



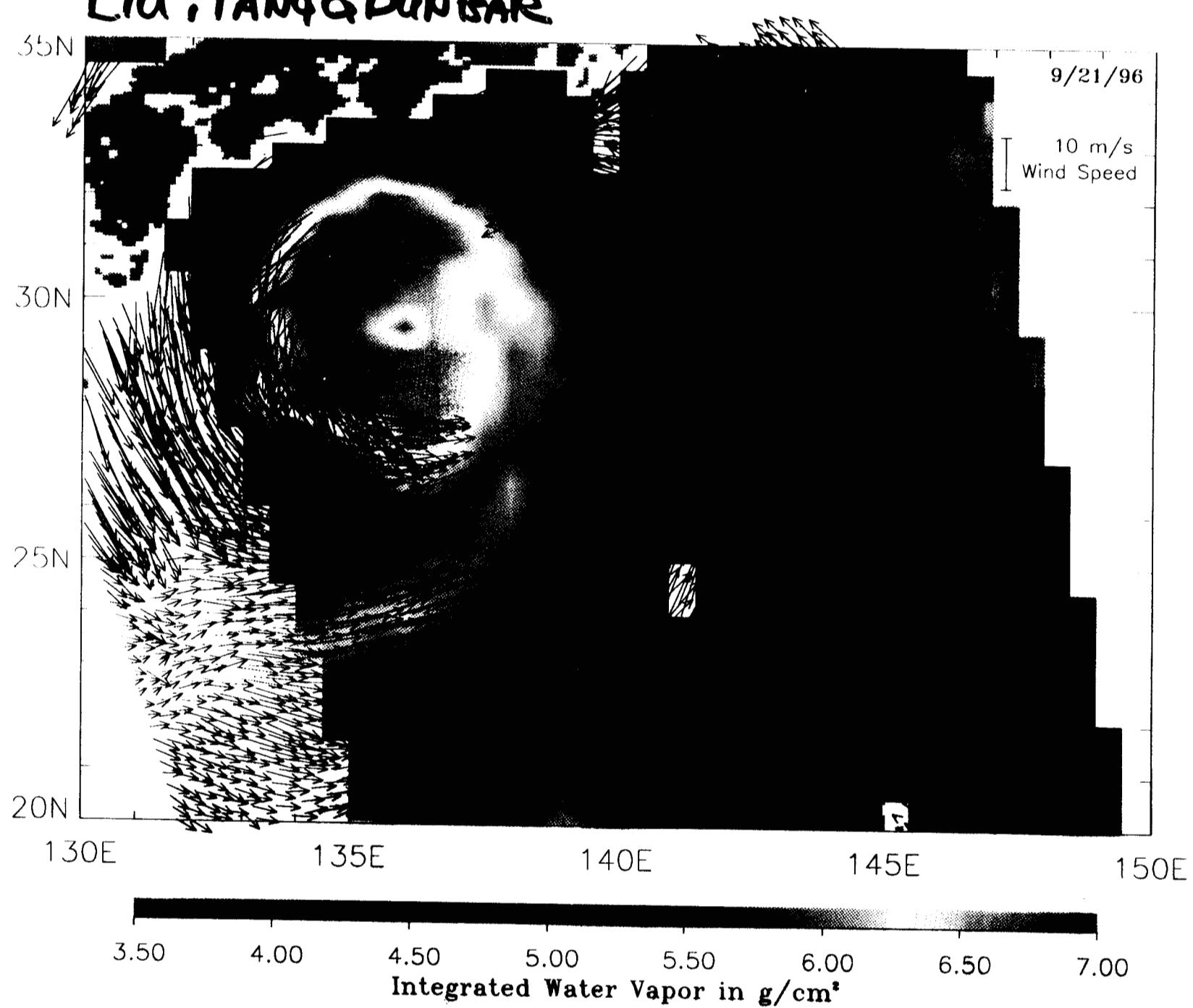
$$\hat{\sigma}_0(\text{dB}) = G(\theta, \chi) + H(\theta, \chi) \log U \pi$$

Spaceborne Scatterometers

Past, Present, and Future

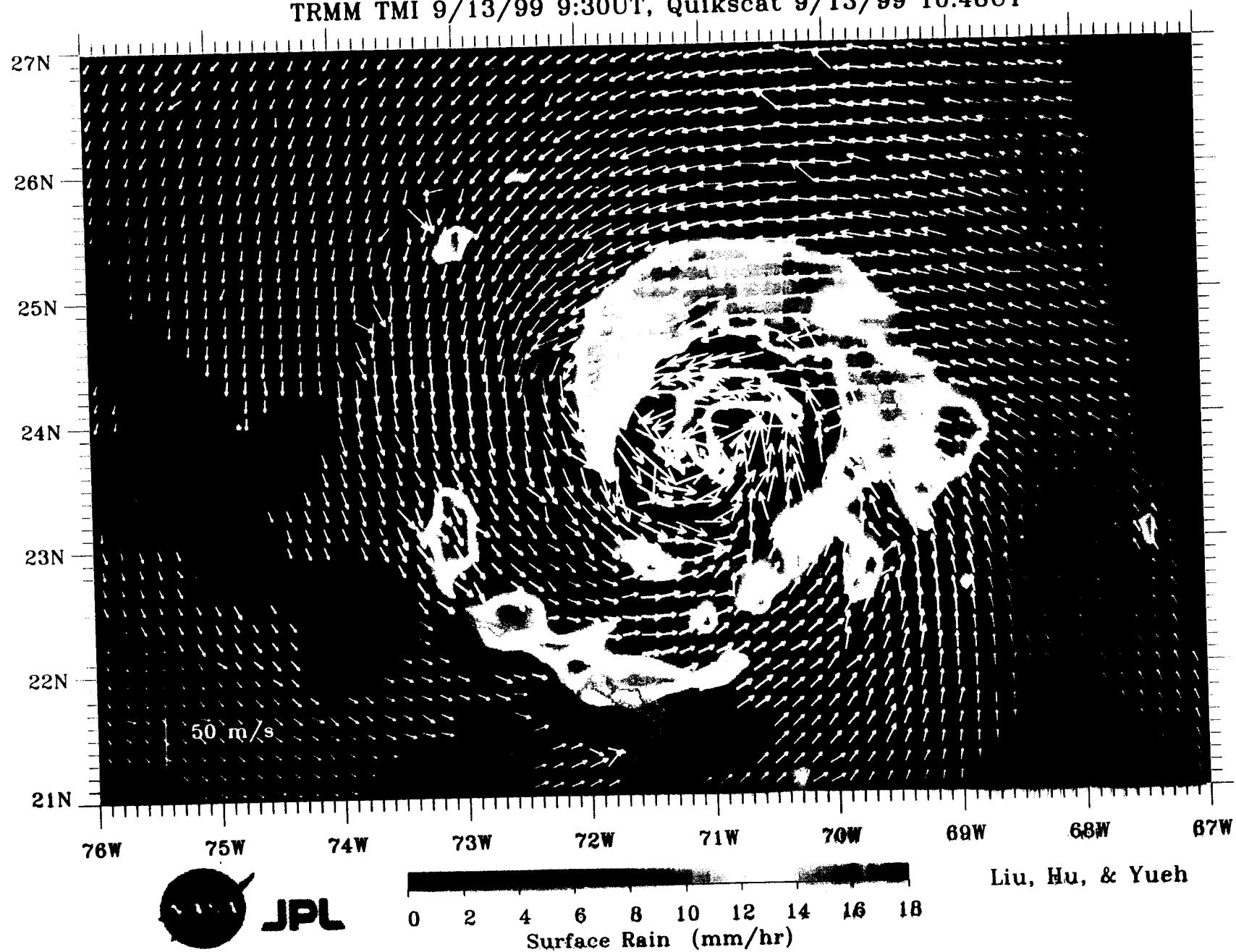
	SASS	NSCAT	SeaWinds	ERS-1/2
Frequency	14.6 GHz	13.995 GHz	13.402 GHz	5.3 GHz
Scan Pattern				
Polarization	V-H, V-H	V, V-H, V	V, H	V ONLY
Beam Resolution	Fixed Doppler	Variable Doppler	Spot	RANGE GATE
Resolution	50/100 km	25/50 km	35/50 km	25/50 km
Swath				
Daily / 2-day Coverage	Variable	77/97%	93/100%	41%
Dates	6/78 - 10/78	8/96 - 8/99	2/99 - 2/02	91 +

LIU, TANG & DUNBAR



Hurricane Floyd

TRMM TMI 9/13/99 9:30UT, Quikscat 9/13/99 10:48UT



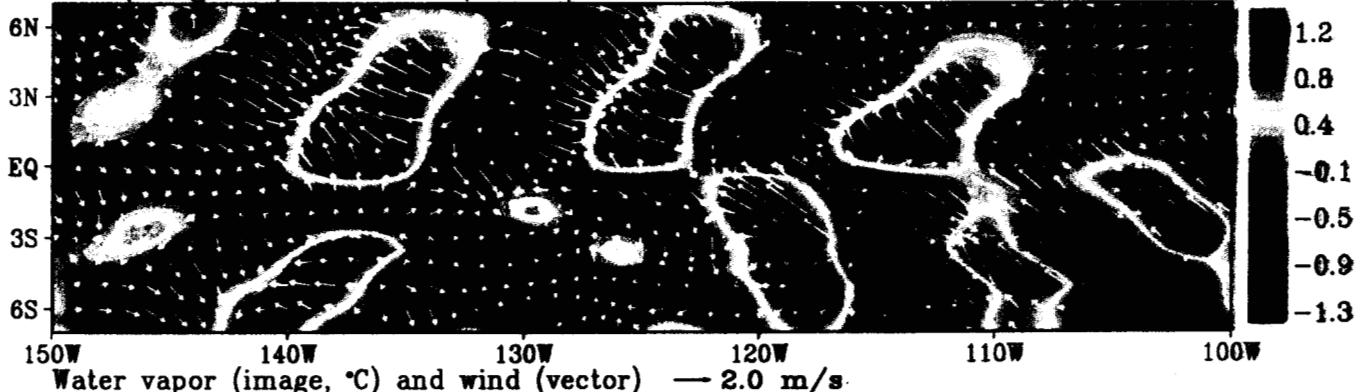
$$\omega_p\,=\,-\int\limits_{p_s}^p\nabla_h.\vec{u}dp$$

$$Q=-(\frac{\partial q}{\partial t}+\vec{u}\nabla_hq+\omega\frac{\partial q}{\partial p})=c-e$$

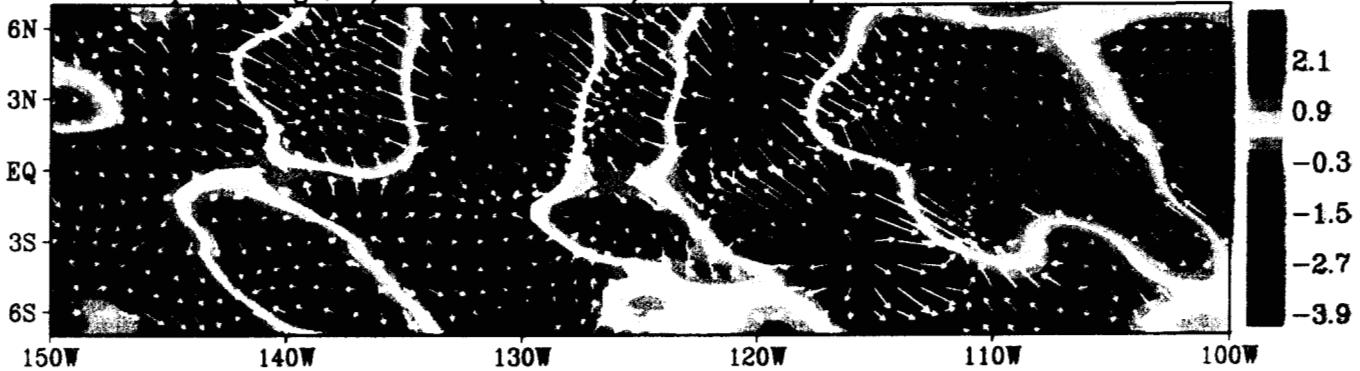
$$H=LQ/\,c_p$$

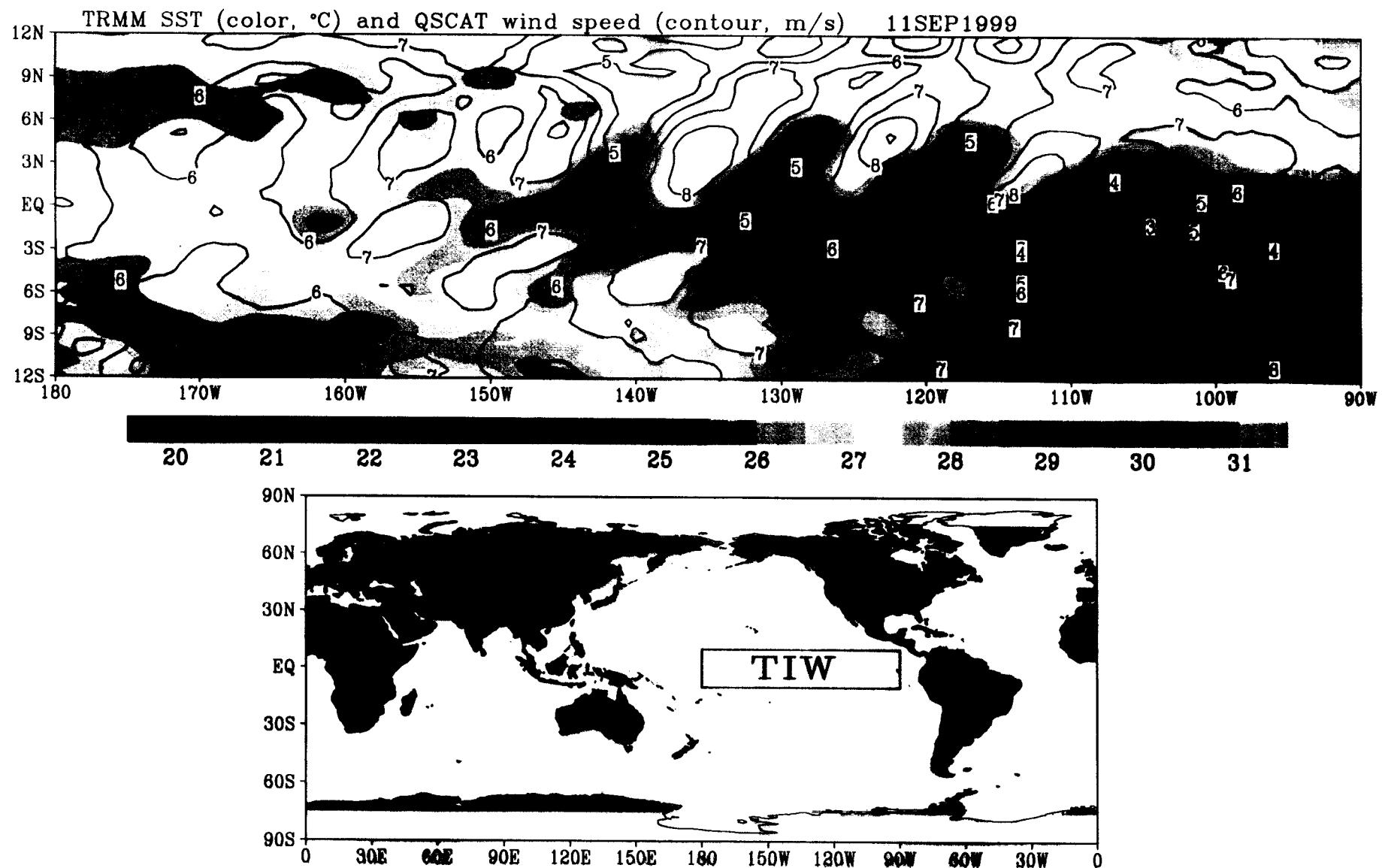
$$F=P-E=-\frac{1}{g}\int_0^{p_s}Qdp$$

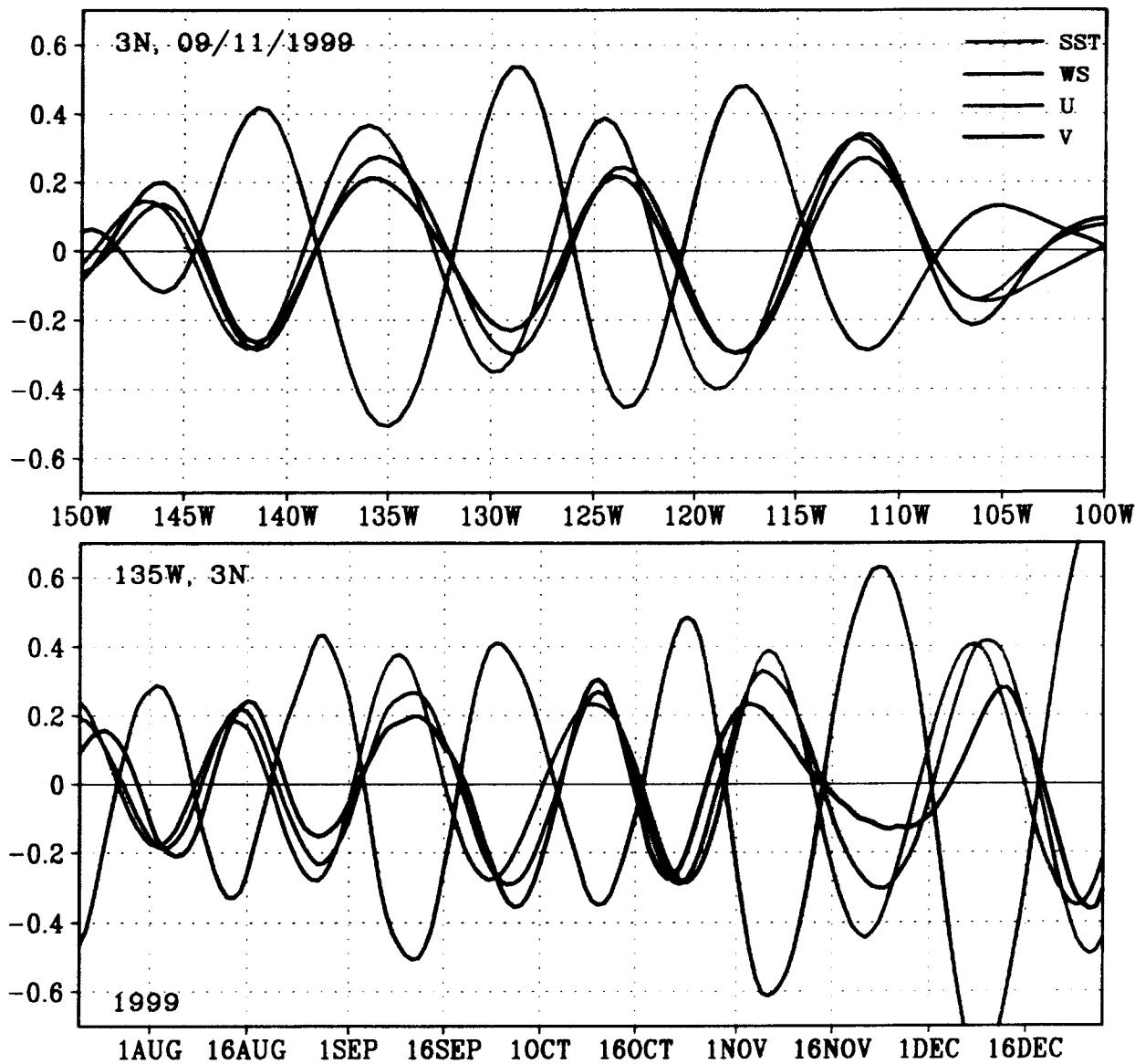
SST (image, °C) and wind (vector) 11SEP1999



Water vapor (image, °C) and wind (vector) — 2.0 m/s

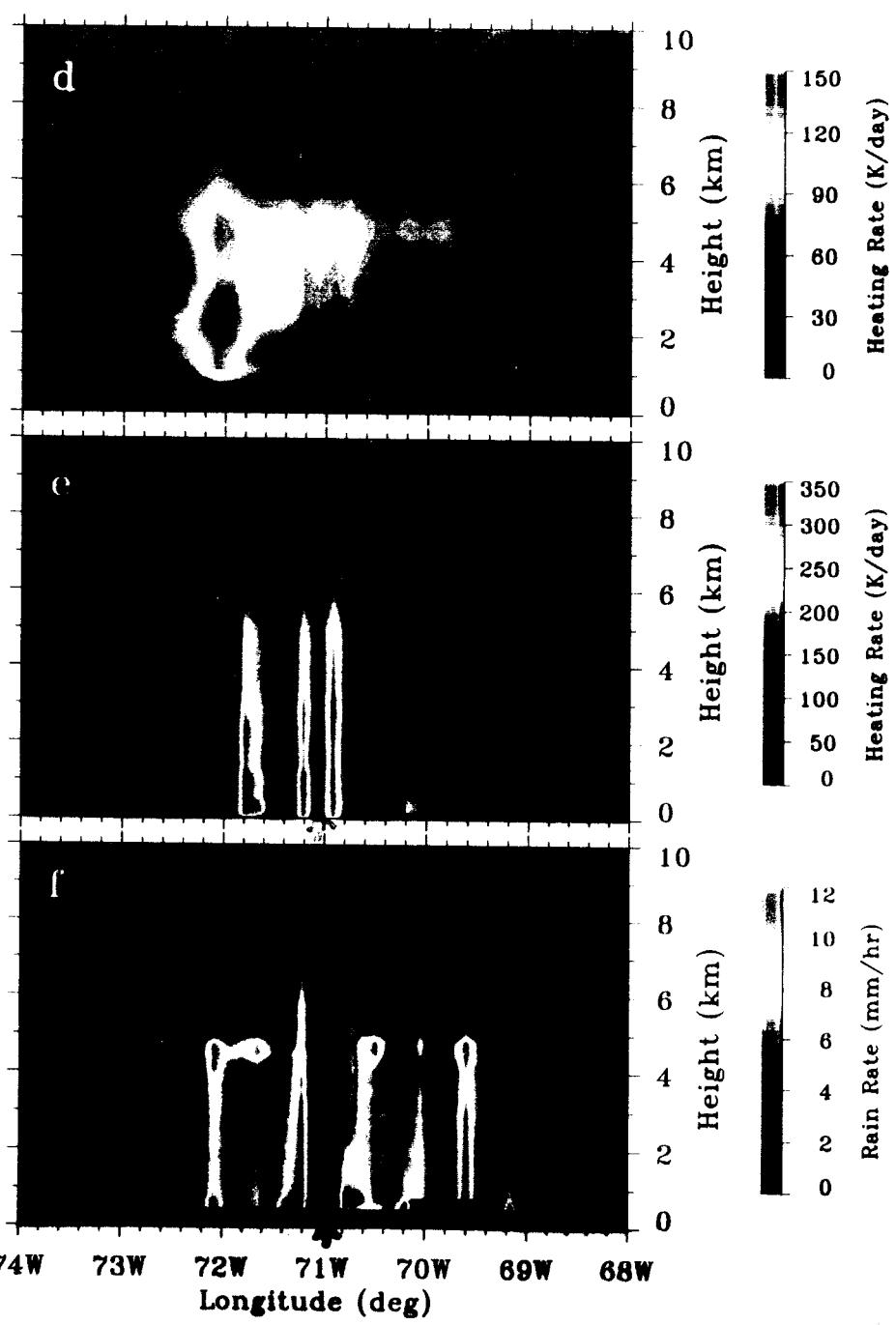
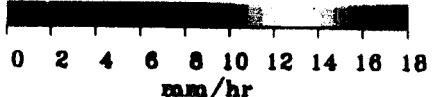
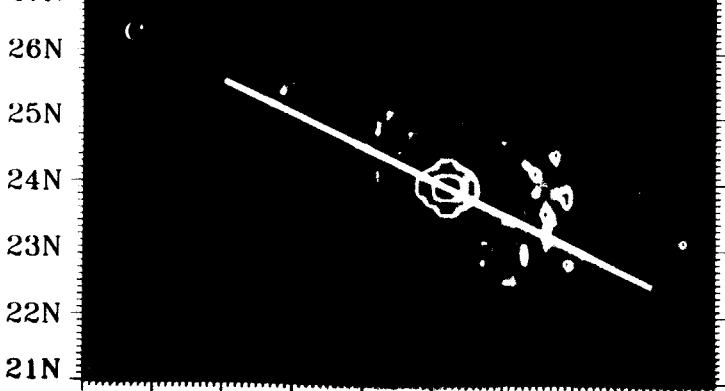
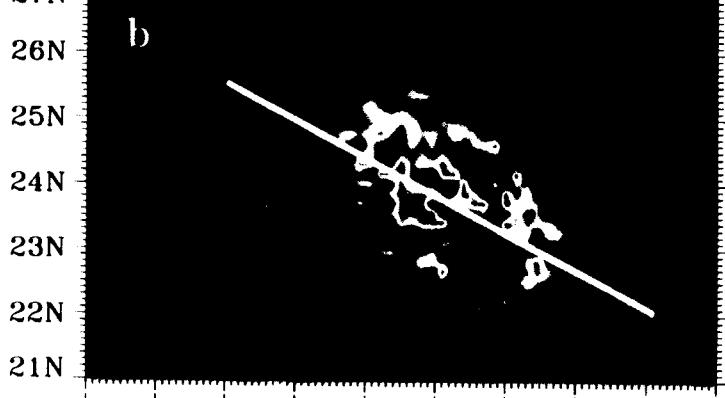
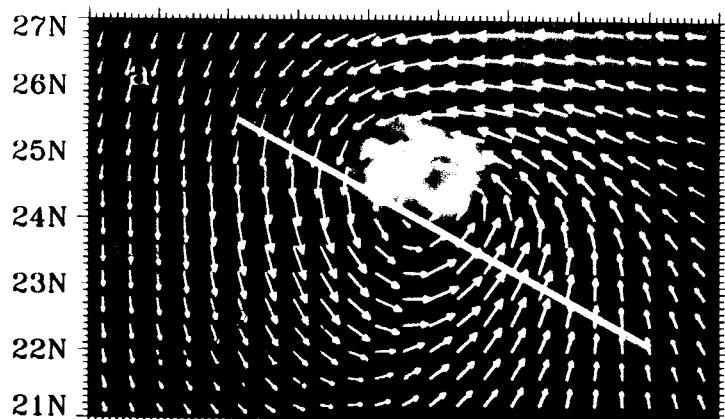






10:48

1:30
UT



²¹²⁸
SHOYOMARU 140°-110°W 2°N, 9/77

